

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1865.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation larger than that of any other newspaper, and a large proportion of its subscribers take it as a daily paper. The space in this sheet is sold at a low rate, and is generally read with as much interest as a daily paper. There is no other paper in the country so cheap, because there is no one so profitable, to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and mercantile classes—the farmers, manufacturers, merchants and mechanics of the country—and is carefully read by their wives and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise or his manufactures known to this immense number, secured all over the loyal States, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage.

Advertisements on the fifth page are \$1.50, and on the eighth page \$1.00. For this week's issue they must be handed in to-day.

Terms of the Tribune.

Mail subscribers, \$10.00
1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers.
Semi-weekly Tribune, \$4.00
2 copies, do.,—104 numbers.
5 copies, do.,—over, for each copy, 3.00
Weekly Tribune, \$2.50
1 copy, 1 year—52 numbers.
Clubs of five or over, \$2 per copy, and an extra copy for every Club of ten.
Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a warranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune in London.

STEVENS BROTHERS, American Agents for the Tribune, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive Subscriptions and Advertisements.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gold Closed Last Night at 137½.

THE WAR.

Twenty-two of the ship Brontes emigration party were arrested by the San Francisco police, on the 24th inst., on a charge of conspiracy to seize the Peruvian steamer Colon, and put to sea as a Mexican privateer.

Several vessels were sent from here on Friday and Saturday to the Army of the Potomac to transport troops to Texas. The surrender of Kirby Smith of course renders such a measure unnecessary.

The surrender of Kirby Smith has caused a great relaxation in the rules governing the shipment of goods from this to English, Spanish and Mexican ports, contiguous to Southern ports.

Major-Gens. Thomas and Brannan have arrived at Louisville from Nashville. The railroad between the two cities is repaired and the trains are running regularly.

Some of the Ohio regiments in Sherman's army were mustered out yesterday, but only a small portion of the troops will be at present disbanded.

The U. S. steamer Schockook arrived at this port yesterday from Havana Inlet. She has been in commission more than two years as a guard ship.

Admiral Buchanan of the Rebel navy, arrived at Mobile on the 17th inst., and surrendered himself to our authorities.

The Second Army Corps is to be reviewed to-day at Ball's Cross Roads, six miles from Washington.

Several hundred military prisoners are to be at once discharged in accordance with the recent order.

The discharged soldiers will begin to arrive in this city to-day. Some 35,000 will come to this State.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Belgian, from Liverpool May 18, via London May 19, arrived at Portland yesterday, bringing five days' later news.

Mr. White, in the House of Commons, and Lord Houghton, in the House of Lords, made inquiries whether the Government intended to withdraw belligerent rights from the Southern Confederacy. Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell replied that the declaration of a blockade of the Southern ports, which President Johnson had issued, was a belligerent right, and involved the recognition of the other party as a belligerent. Earl Russell has addressed letters to the heads of the various departments, dated May 11, announcing that the time has arrived for ceasing to enforce so much of the orders of Jan. 31, 1862, as required belligerent vessels to leave British ports within twenty-four hours, and restricting their supplies to actual requirements.

On July 17 an influential meeting in aid of the National Committee of Freedmen's Aid Association was held in London. The Duke of Argyll presided and motions were made by Lord Houghton, Sir F. Buxton and others.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. J. A. Davis of Chicago, a prominent physician, states that a Rebel surgeon, who had for four years occupied the position of Assistant Medical Director of the Army of Northern Virginia, told him that Union prisoners in the Rebel hospitals had been vaccinated with venereal matter, and that this accounted for the frightful sores on the bodies of so many of them.

An ordnance depot and magazine at Mobile exploded on the 25th inst. The city was shaken to its foundations and eight squares of buildings destroyed. Three hundred persons were buried in the ruins, and \$3,000,000 worth of property lost. The origin of the explosion has not been ascertained.

The right to run a ferry for a term of 10 years from the foot of Spring-st., in this city, to Hoboken, was sold as the Governor's Room, City Hall, yesterday, for \$12,500 to the Spring-st. Ferry Company, but the money not being forthcoming the franchise will be resold to-day.

There have been riotous demonstrations among the coal miners at Massillon, Ohio, growing out of the attempted dictation of a Miners' Union organization. A regiment has been called out, and a number of the leaders arrested.

Three men were arrested yesterday morning on suspicion of being the murderers of the Italian, Antonio Doney, on Saturday afternoon, in the woods near the Coates Island Railroad Depot. The investigation will begin to-day.

It is understood that President Johnson has appointed Brig.-Gen. R. D. Mussey as his Military Secretary; Col. William Browning, Private Secretary; and Edward D. Nell, Secretary to sign Land Patents.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's lines are now in full telegraph connection with Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile and New-Orleans, and are receiving and sending private messages to these cities.

The Union Leagues of New-Jersey are making extensive arrangements to give the New-Jersey soldiers as appropriate reception on their return to that State, which is expected to take place this week.

Dr. Diedericks, an importer, at No. 15 South William-st., in this city, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, yesterday afternoon. The suspected cause is heavy losses in stock operations.

A resolution was adopted yesterday by both branches of the Common Council, tendering the hospitalities of the city to Gen. W. T. Sherman, who is expected to arrive here shortly.

A heavy shock of an earthquake was felt in San Francisco, and throughout Southern California on the 24th inst. No damage was done, although many houses were rudely shaken.

The Washington Sunday Schools of all denominations were out on a parade yesterday. They passed in review before the President, who made them a brief address.

A call has been issued for the proposed Convention of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, to meet at Detroit, on the 11th of July.

The Brooklyn Board of Education last week voted a deduction of \$75 from the salary of each of the female teachers in its employ.

A new sub-division of this city is being made by the Common Council whereby about 100 more polling places will be designated.

The Street-cleaning Commission met yesterday and adopted a form of applications for street-cleaning contracts.

The evidence in the Panama pirate case at San Francisco, so far as developed, is clearly against the prisoners.

Gov. Pierpont reached Richmond on Friday, and was received with appropriate ceremonies.

Gold yesterday opened at 136, sold to 137, and closed at 137½. Gold-bearing Government stocks are steady, and there is no disposition to force sales. The 7½s are selling quite as fast as the grants of the Treasury require, and the whole issue will be exhausted in a short time. Railway mortgages and bank shares are not offered. The market is generally quiet.

The morning and the sales are generally quiet. At the Second Board the market was not so heavy, and after the call prices declined and the market closed heavy. Money is abundant at 5 per cent, and no borrower of fair credit is long in getting all wanted at that rate. Exchange is steady and commercial bills scarce.

President Johnson's new Proclamation of Amnesty, heretofore published, will probably enable about half those who have been Rebels, but now conspicuous in the Rebellion, to take the prescribed oath of amnesty and become again recognized citizens of the United States.

The other half, including all who have been Generals in the Armies or Embassadors, Congressmen, Judges, Governors, &c., &c., under the Rebel sway, must stand back awhile and give the lead to the masses, by which, we presume, loyal State Governments are to be organized; but the magnates will generally be allowed also to take the oath and return to citizenship on special application, where no reason appears for refusing. This is but a step, and is taken with evident caution; we doubt not that other steps will soon follow if this works to the President's satisfaction.

The President has appointed William W. Holden of Raleigh Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and instructed him to proceed to reorganize and restore the regular government of that State through a Constitutional Convention. The legal voters *ad interim* are to be those who were legal voters just prior to the act of Secession, excepting those who shall meantime have become Rebels and are not purged of their treason under some proclamation of amnesty. Of course, no Blacks can vote.

The Unionists of our neighbor State will hold a convention at Trenton, on the 20th of July, for the nomination of a Governor; and

"All citizens in favor of sustaining the Administration of President Johnson; of securing the adoption of the Amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery, and reorganizing and returning to the full extent the sacrifices, sufferings and achievements of our heroic soldiers, are invited to take part in this effort to redeem our State and relieve her from her present distressful situation as the only one among the Free States which refuses to sanction the Constitutional abrogation of Slavery."

are requested to unite in sending delegates from their respective wards and townships, in the ratio of one for each thousand or major fraction of a thousand inhabitants by the census of 1860. We entreat those of each township to organize and prepare seasonably to send their best citizens as delegates to this Convention.

The great issue of the canvass has been made up by our adversaries, and is fairly set forth above. New-Jersey is the only distinctively Free State that gave a popular majority against Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and cast her full Electoral Vote against him in 1864. She is the only distinctively Free State that has rejected the Constitutional Amendment expelling Human Slavery from our whole country, and prohibiting its return. Her last Legislature might have ratified that Amendment, and was entreated to do so, but the Sham Democracy would not give it a single vote. They rallied their 13 Senators and 30 Assemblymen to vote solid against the Amendment, thus telling the People that New-Jersey can only set her seal to the Magna Charta of Personal and National Freedom through the defeat and overthrow of that counterfeit, Slavery-cherishing Democracy. The gage thus thrown down has been taken up; the Unionists of New-Jersey have resolved by this sign to conquer. The Amendment is sure to be adopted—if not by the vote of New-Jersey, then by those of Virginia, the Carolinas and Mississippi. But will it not be a burning, lasting disgrace to New-Jersey if History shall record that, while Arkansas and Tennessee, not to speak of Maryland and Missouri, have ratified the Abolition of Slavery, New-Jersey should still reject it, obstinately attempting to set once more on its pedestal the idol which has by its very priests been thrown down and broken into fragments?

New-Jersey at her recent elections of moment has voted in the aggregate as follows:

1856.—President, Fremont, 23,328; Buchanan, 48,943; Fillmore, American, 34,115.
1859.—Governor, Olden, 53,311; Wright, 51,714.
1860.—President, Lincoln 58,236; Douglas, &c. 62,801.
1862.—Governor, Ward, 46,710; Parker, 61,367.
1864.—President, Lincoln 69,723; McClellan, 68,024.
Majorities: Olden, 1,597; Douglas, 4,477; Parker, 14,597; McClellan, 7,301.

Mr. Lincoln's vote in '64 was 2,399 higher than in 1860, though meantime many gallant Unionists had been laid in bloody graves, while not less than 15,000 were absent from the State in November last in the Military or Naval service of their country, and therefore denied the Right of Suffrage by her Copperhead rulers, who knew right well that the Soldiers' Vote would have swamped their factious majority.

The soldiers of New-Jersey in the field were not

allowed to vote, because the Copperhead politicians at home could not afford to have them.

How do we know this? First, by the fact that no single anti-Lincoln Legislature of any State whatever enabled the Soldiers of that State to vote; secondly, by the votes cast by the Soldiers of those States which did enable their Soldiers to vote, and had that vote cast distinctively.

Here they are, so far as the Soldiers' votes had been distinctively returned in season for *The Tribune Almanac* for 1865:

| State. | Lincoln. | McClellan. |
|--------------------|----------|------------|
| Maine..... | 3,692 | 473 |
| Rhode Island..... | 657 | 248 |
| New-Hampshire..... | 2,018 | 671 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 26,712 | 13,349 |
| Maryland..... | 2,800 | 321 |
| Ohio..... | 4,146 | 9,757 |
| Kentucky..... | 17,310 | 1,921 |
| Iowa..... | 14,550 | 3,291 |
| Wisconsin..... | 4,402 | 2,959 |
| Michigan..... | 2,600 | 237 |
| California..... | 2,600 | 237 |

Total, 11 States.....121,181
Lincoln's majority, 86,131; or more than three to one.

—Now, there is no reason to suppose that the soldiers of New-Jersey are not divided in politics very much as are other soldiers; in fact, we know that it was the absence of their votes from the poll of '62 that sent up Parker's majority from the 4,477 of 1860 to 14,597. Next Fall, the Soldiers will nearly all be at home, and will vote. If any Copperhead thinks of running for Governor, we give him the friendly advice to stand firm under.

—But the State is not to be carried without work but by work. This is the meaning of the early call of a convention. We hope to hear that almost every township is represented therein, and that the delegates go home to work earnestly and systematically. The Unionists can, with the Soldiers' help, poll Seventy Thousand Votes in New-Jersey next Fall; but to do it they must begin their canvass early in the Summer, placing a newspaper in every house and two or three good documents in every hand, and so organizing that they know, a month before election, that every voter is to come out, and that all who want to vote on the Union side will do so.

Unionists of New-Jersey! resolve now that your State shall go with you this Fall, and it will!

SEVEN POINTS.

The nation has proved to a demonstration that it does not lack physical courage. The victories of war have been achieved, and what we now need is that moral courage which will bring us the victories of peace. Timid men are already beginning to manufacture a bugaboo out of the Blacks. In this they will be helped by all ex-slaveholders who, at the dictates of prudence, have sworn themselves into a sullen allegiance. In disposing of the new elements of population which emancipation will call into play, it would be excellent if we could have the hearty co-operation of intelligent Southern men. To some extent, we shall have it—the greater the better.

It seems to be hard to make some people understand that Labor is Capital. Once it was the fashion to talk of sending all the Blacks from America to Africa. The scheme of carrying 4,000,000 of human beings across the ocean—a kind of South-Sea madness intensified—has been abandoned. Those who please to emigrate can do so—some, perhaps, may find their account in it—but the bulk of the Blacks will stay here. That is Point the First.

Those of our readers who have recovered from the shock of this fundamental statement, will be prepared for another. If it were possible to take all the soil out of the Valley of the Mississippi, and to replace it by a perfect granite pavement, it is hard to say how any money could be made out of the operation. But bones, muscles, sinews, are what makes land valuable. We can no more spare the Blacks than we can spare the soil. That is Point the Second.

It is certain that a laborer who is systematically cheated will be good for little. Even a horse who is swindled out of his grain will fall off in his paces. You need the Black man to till the soil. If you pay him, he will do it. If you try to make him work without wages, just for a few rays to cover his nakedness, and a little meal to keep life in his miserable body, you will find his agricultural successes somewhat limited. Therefore Fair Pay for Fair Work is a *sine qua non*. That is Point the Third.

But mere brute labor is not what we want. The experiment has been tried under the old system, and has egregiously failed. It is settled that the more a man knows the better will he dig. Therefore you must educate your freedmen. That is Point the Fourth.

A good deal is said about extending to the Black the Right of Suffrage. We do not propose here to go into that question; but what we would urge with all our heart and mind and strength is, that by just treatment—we will not say one word about generosity—by fair play, such as every dweller upon this God's earth is entitled to, the Black may have a chance so to elevate himself, so to cultivate his reason and judgment, so to make himself useful, independent and respected, that nobody will think any more of refusing him a vote than of denying him air, light, bread and water. That is Point the Fifth.

We must meet this question; and all attempts at dodging it will prove disastrous. We should think this nation had already had enough of dodging to sicken it of that unprofitable game for a century. We pride ourselves upon our intelligence, and especially on that which is applicable to public affairs; and we are complacent not only over our knowings, but also over our integrity and justice. If the Blacks by some magic process could all be bleached to-day, and rise to-morrow with fair cheeks and straight hair, nobody would admit that any difficult problem existed at all. All our politicians would doff their hats, shake hands with their discolored colored friends, and perhaps ask them to take something to drink. We are sorry to say that there are too many white men who can neither read nor write, who are stupid, ignorant, knavish, vicious and violent, and who vote every election day—some of them, in fact, vote twice, and some of them three times. Society recognizes this as a great

evil, and is laboring with might and main to educate this class into something brighter and better—but nobody proposes to take away from it the Right of Suffrage. We run the risk, for the sake of the great fundamental principles of the Constitution. We are very brave when White men are concerned, and quite the contrary when the Black steps in. We have got to unlearn this wicked fright. That is Point the Sixth.

Governments are established to secure the happiness of all. This, at least, is true theoretically of our Government. Now, people talk about fanaticism, pseudo-philanthropy, maudlin sentiment, freedom-shrieking, and all the rest; but nobody talks of altering the Declaration of Independence—of declaring that all men are not born free and equal, of setting up here a monarchy, with an ornamental nobility, and a lower class doomed to perpetual serfdom. All we ask is fidelity to the principles of the Constitution, not in our mouths merely, but in our hearts and deeds. Let us have one thing or another, and not a hotch-potch of aristocracy, democracy, Slavery, republicanism, and God knows what beside. If our frogs want a king, let them say so! This is a free country; so let them speak out! It was the saying of one thing and doing of another which well nigh ruined us. Let us have fidelity to the political creed of the nation. That is Point the Seventh.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Monday, May 29, 1865.
THE CAVALRY.
Two divisions of Custer's cavalry broke camp to-day at Hadesburg, and marched to their new camping grounds along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Wm. J. Walker has received the appointment of Revenue Agent for the Pacific Coast.

MRS. PRYOR.

Mrs. Gen. Roger A. Pryor comes up regularly to our Commissary at Petersburg to draw the rations designated for the poor of the city. The Army of the Tennessee expects to leave for Louisville in a few days.

GEN. LOGAN.

Major-Gen. Logan will not accept a Brigadier-Generalship in the regular army. He is to retain command of the Army of the Tennessee, which will leave for Kentucky in a few days. The army will encamp within four miles of Louisville.

Gen. Logan started a portion of his wagons and mules to Louisville on Saturday.

GEN. SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

Gen. Sherman will retain command for the present of the Military Division of the Mississippi, which comprises the following States: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. His headquarters will probably be at Cincinnati.

THE NEW-YORK TROOPS.

The New-York troops in the Fifth Corps were reviewed by Gov. Fenton to-day; the day being fine and the troops in splendid spirits and outfit, the pageant was very gratifying. The majority of the troops in the Fifth Corps are from New-York. The Governor made them a short speech, in which he thanked them in behalf of the Empire State and the nation for the gallant part they had borne in this great war for the Constitution and the Union. A large number of New-York troops will be mustered out during the present week.

THE GATES SHUT DOWN.

Another order issued from headquarters to-day forbids the sale of intoxicating drinks altogether. The recent order closing bars from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. was found inadequate to maintain the temperance principles of our military visitors. Although the streets are filled with officers and soldiers the strictest good order seems to generally prevail.

PERSONAL.

John G. Nicolay, esq., Consul to Paris, and Major John Hay, Secretary of Legation to France, will sail from New-York in the City of London on the 24th of June, en route to Paris, to enter upon the discharge of the duties severally assigned to them by President Lincoln, and subsequently ratified by President Johnson.

A large number of Sherman's army were paid off on Saturday. Among the rest a Lieut.-Colonel, who had risen from the ranks, and who had not received a cent of his pay until Saturday last.

COMMUTED.

The sentence of death passed on private John D. Knowles, Co. C, 20th Maine Volunteers, for deserting to the enemy, has been commuted by the President to imprisonment for the balance of his term of service.

Acting Rear-Admiral H. K. Thibault, commanding the West Gulf Squadron, reports to the Navy Department, under date of United States Flag-ship Stockade, off City of Mobile, May 18, that Admiral Frank Buchanan, senior officer of the late Rebel Navy, arrived at that place on the 17th inst. and surrendered himself, giving his parole of honor that, among other things, he will not render aid to the Confederate States of America until properly exchanged. This promising Rebel was the Commandant of the Washington Navy-Yard, and conspired with other traitors to turn the guns there upon this city.

A LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.

The letter of condolence addressed by the Empress Eugenie to Mrs. Lincoln, was received here some time since, and is still in the hands of the French Minister, who has never delivered it. This circumstance, with others, obtains an interpretation of unkindness of feeling toward us on the part of the Napoleonic Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

This evening's *Republican* says: "Rumors traceable to a reliable source, are to-day that Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, who has been ordered to Washington, and who is expected here to-day, will be placed in command of the Department of Virginia. Major-Gen. Steedman, who has been here for several days, and who contemplated leaving to-morrow, has been ordered to await the arrival of Gen. Thomas."

GEN. SHERMAN'S DISPATCHES.

It further states that it is authoritatively denied that any of the dispatches of Gen. Sherman have ever been suppressed by the War Department; and it is also positively asserted that the particular dispatches publicly referred to recently have never reached the War Office. We learn that the Secretary of War in the action he took relative to Gen. Sherman's famous memorandum, has been unanimously sustained by the President and Cabinet in Cabinet meeting.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The Secretary of State was at the White House this morning, in consultation with President Johnson, for a considerable length of time. This interview is understood to have had some connection with the Amnesty Proclamation.

MR. FRED. SEWARD.

Mr. Frederick Seward, the Assistant Secretary of State, is improving again, and hopes are entertained that he will have no more hemorrhages of the wound in his head.

REFUSES THE OATH.

Lieut. E. S. Badger of the 56th North Carolina Regiment, having refused to take the oath to the United States Government, will be taken from the Old Capitol Prison to-day, and sent to Fort Delaware, by direction of the War Department.

THE VETERAN UNION CLUB.

The officers of the Veteran Soldiers' Union Club of New-York City, accompanied by a large number of officers of the army, complimented Gov. Fenton, Lieut.-Gov. Alvord, and Secretary McCulloch, this evening, by a serenade.

PROMOTED.

Brig.-Gen. M. F. Force of Ohio, commanding First Division Seventeenth Army Corps, has been brevetted Major-General for meritorious conduct. Capt. W. Z. Cloggett, 1st Minnesota Battery, is brevetted Major for gallant conduct. Col. Richard Rowlett, 7th Illinois Volunteers, is brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant conduct. Col. E. A. Cornen, 13th New-Jersey Volunteers, is brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant conduct.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

This has been a grand day with the Sabbath-School children. The Washington City Sunday School Union held its anniversary exercises to-day, some five thousand children marching in procession. They paid their respects to President Johnson.

SERENADE TO GEN. SHERMAN.

Major-Gen. Sherman has a serenade to-night by the band of the 33d Massachusetts Volunteers.

SOUTH-WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A gentleman from this city who returned last week from a visit to South-Western Virginia, having left Lynchburg Monday morning, represents the temper of the people in that section as being very unsatisfactory. The planters generally avowed their determination not to hire their former slaves but to import white labor. One gentleman only informed him that he had employed his free blacks, contracting to give them a portion of the crops they raised, and adding that they had all gone steadily to work.

GEN. HOWARD'S FAREWELL ORDER.

HQ. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 22, 1865.
TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE: While participating in the common feeling of satisfaction that the work of subduing the enemies of our country has been so thoroughly accomplished, it is with a feeling of real sadness that I part from my companions in arms.

It was with many misgivings that I accepted the vacancy created by the death of your able and much-loved Commander, General McPherson. But I found the most cordial and constant support throughout the Army, and take a pleasure and pride in attributing your uniform success to that united action which your generous confidence created.

Should you be called to other fields for active service, you have in my successor, General Logan, an able, earnest, unflinching leader to lead you.

With a feeling of regret I tendered to you the command of our late Chief Magistrate, who has poured out his own blood in the common sacrifice. I propose to you for a motto his words, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, and firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right." These words are the faithful, practical, singular bequest that he has left us, and we cherish them, not only as the expression of his life, but as a precept which shall be the ground-work of perpetual union in this land.

Now, to the army, I say farewell—well done, noble men, God bless you and reward you for all your fidelity and sacrifice.

So long as the old flag remains the emblem of these States, united, let it be counted an honor to the true-hearted soldier, or to his memory, that he fought in this army.

A. M. VAN DYKE, Asst. Adj. Gen.
WEEDING OUT.
Under general orders from the War Department, boards of officers appointed by corps commanders, are in session in the various brigades of the army, making up a record of the military history and services of all volunteer officers, with a view to the retention of those most meritorious and who may desire it in the permanent military organization of the country.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU—AN ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF FREEDMEN, REFUGEE AND ABANDONED LANDS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1865.
CIRCULAR NO. 3.—Whereas, a large amount of land in the State of Virginia and other States that have been in insurrection has been abandoned by disloyal owners and is now being cultivated by freedmen, and whereas the owners of such lands are attempting to recover possession of them, and thus deprive the freedmen of the fruits of their industry, it is ordered that all abandoned lands in said States under cultivation by the freedmen be retained in their possession until the crops now growing shall be secured for the benefit of the freedmen, and that compensation be made for their labor and its products, and for expenditures. The above order will not be so construed as to relieve disloyal persons from the consequences of their disloyalty, and the application for the redemption of their lands by any military authority.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-Gen.
BUREAU OF FREEDMEN, REFUGEE AND ABANDONED LANDS.

THE ORDER TO BE OBSERVED.
WAR DEPT., ADJ. GEN'L'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865.
All military authorities will sustain the Commission of the Bureau of Freedmen, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and aid him in the execution of the above order.

By direction of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. Gen.
Approved.
E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
WASHINGTON, Monday, May 29, 1865.
Paying Off.
Some of the troops are being paid off to-day, but the largest number will be mustered out and sent off in detachments to the districts where paymasters are located, in order there to receive their pay.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
It is understood, by the authority of the Surgeon-General, Secretary of War, that the right arm, which was broken by the fall from his carriage, was yesterday released from the bandages in which it has been confined since the fracture, and that the Secretary made the first use of his hand in countersigning the President's proclamation of that date.

RICHMOND.

Arrival of Gov. Pierpont—The Invited Guests—The Reception—The Governmental Mansion—The Address of Welcome—The Governor's Reply.